

JERUSALEM MOST FOUGHT FOR CITY IN THE WORLD

Seat of Christian Religion Wreathed From Moslem After 1,200 Years' Rule.

CROSS DISPLACES CRESCENT

Down Through the Ages the Holy City Has Been Prey of Half the Races of the World and Has Been Destroyed and Rebuilt Many Times.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than twelve hundred years' possession of the seat of the Christian religion by the Mohammedans. The last Christian ruler of Jerusalem was the German emperor Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1244.

In sentiment and romantic aspect the capture of Jerusalem far exceeds even the fall of fabled Bagdad. Since the days when David wrested it from the hands of Jebusites to make

branch continuing up the coast to Jaffa and the other turning northwestward toward Jerusalem, which lies in the hilly country.

Story of Jerusalem.
The Tell el-Amarna tablets reveal there was an important town on the site of Jerusalem in the fifteenth century B. C., called Urisalim. The earliest mention of the place in Scripture is in Gen. 14:8, where Melchisedek is called "King of Salem." It next appears as the Jebus, the stronghold of the Jebusites, which long-held out against the Israelite invaders.

With King David a new chapter opens, for it was he who made the final conquest of the fortress, joining the lower city with the citadel of Mount Zion. The first temple there was built by Solomon, and the story of its construction and the articles used as outlined in the Scripture story give some idea of its magnificence.

After the revolt of Jeroboam, the city was successively attacked by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, 721 B. C.; the Philistines and Arabs, 850 B. C.; Jehoshaphat, king of Israel, 850 B. C.; all of whom inflicted more or less damage.

In 701 B. C. Sennacherib laid siege to Jerusalem, but was forced to withdraw. In 597 and more effectively in 586 Babylon took possession of the city, sacked it and deported the "elite" of its inhabitants to Babylon. Jerusalem was then reduced to the position of an insignificant town.

A new chapter begins with the return of the exiles under Zerubbabel and Joshua 536 B. C. A new temple was begun in 535 and after a long delay caused by the machinations of the

In 134 A. D. the rebellion of Bar Cochba was the signal for another devastation, but in 136 Hadrian rebuilt the city, called it Aelia Capitolina, and generally paganized it. When the Roman empire eventually became Christian, the Jews acquired the right to visit Jerusalem annually to lament over the ruins of their loved city.

In 333 the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was founded. In 362 Julian attempted to rebuild the temple, but was prevented.

The next important epoch was about 400, when the Empress Eudocia visited Palestine and expended large sums on the improvement of the city. A church was built above the pool of Siloam, and after having completely disappeared for many centuries it was recovered by F. J. Bliss when making his exploration of Jerusalem.

The empress also erected a large church in honor of St. Stephen north of the Damascus gate. The site of this church was discovered in 1874 and it has since been rebuilt.

In 532 Justinian erected important buildings, fragments of which remain incorporated with the mosque, but these and the other Christian buildings were ruined in about 614 by the destroying King Chosroes II.

Justinian a Builder.

A short breathing space was allowed the Christians after this storm, and then the young strength of Islam swept over them. In 637 Omar conquered Jerusalem after four months' siege. Under the comparatively easy rule of the Ommlid caliphs Christians did not suffer severely. Though excluded from the temple area, they were free to use portions of the Holy Sepulcher.

This, however, could not last under the fanatical Fatimite caliphs, who succeeded them, and the suffering of the Christians then led to that extraordinary series of invasions commonly called the Crusades. The Crusaders were a semi-religious and a semi-military movement. They represented the passions and ideas of Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—its chivalry, its hatred of Mohammedanism and its desire to possess the spots hallowed by the sufferings of our Lord. Their long continuance shows the intensity of the sentiments which possessed them. During this period Palestine was harried for about a hundred years and the underlying tradition of which no doubt retarded the final triumph of Christianity over the Arab. In 1247 Jerusalem became subject to Egypt for 270 years until the Ottoman Sultan, Selim I, conquered Syria in 1517, and Turkish possession has continued to the present day and under rule practically without a history.

Singularly Situated.

In 1157 Jerusalem fell to Saladin, who rebuilt its walls. From 1229 to 1241 the German Christians held Jerusalem, but in 1244 a fearful massacre swallowed up the last relics of Christian occupation. In 1517 it was conquered by the Sultan Selim I, and since then it has been a Turkish city. Selim's successor, Suleiman the Magnificent, restored the fortifications, which since that time have been little altered.

The situation of Jerusalem is in several respects singular among the cities of Palestine. Its elevation is remarkable, occasioned not from its being on the summit of one of the numerous hills of Judea, like most of the towns and villages, but because it is on the edge of one of the highest tablelands of the country.

Although to a certain extent the four hills on which it is built—Zion, Moriah, Acre and Bezetha—may still be distinguished, their actual boundaries cannot be traced. The contour of these hills has been changed by the accumulation of debris of past centuries. Jerusalem is connected with its



Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces that captured Jerusalem.

port, Jaffa, by a carriage road 41 miles and by a meter-gauge railway 54 miles, which was completed in 1892 and worked by a French company.

Prior to 1858, when the modern building period commenced, Jerusalem lay wholly within its sixteenth-century walls, and even as late as 1875 there were few private residences beyond their limits. At present Jerusalem without the walls covers a larger area than that within.

The last census gave the population as 60,000—Moslems 7,000, Christians 13,000, Jews 40,000. During the pilgrimage season it is increased by about 15,000 travelers.

GERMAN PATENTS AID DYE INDUSTRY

Chemists Duplicate in Short Time Processes Built Up by Foreign Experts.

ENGLAND GIVES THE DATA

Americans Get Manufacturing Information Great Britain Has Obtained Since the War Started—Europe Takes Up American Machines.

Washington.—Many of the larger manufacturing concerns in this country have recently obtained through British connections lists of the German-owned patents which have been taken over by British firms since the beginning of the war. These lists have been sought by manufacturers in this country in order to place them in a position to take advantage at once of the provisions in the Webb bill on trading with the enemy, which enables American firms under certain conditions and for adequate compensation to make use of German patents during, and in some cases, after the war.

Through British representatives 15 American dyemakers have received complete lists of the patents for making dyestuffs, which British firms took from their German owners with the authority of the British parliament shortly after England entered the war. It was recently announced by the department of commerce that the Du Pont company intended entering upon the manufacture of dyestuffs on a large scale. According to representatives of the company, the Du Pont company will manufacture dyes on a considerable scale without waiting until the end of the war.

Without German Patents.

So far the dye industry in this country has been built up without the aid of German patented methods, because the laws of the country did not permit this. In spite of this handicap American manufacturers, according to the department of commerce, have so far invested more than \$200,000,000 in the manufacture of dyestuffs, and are now producing dyes in greater quantities than they were consumed in America in 1914. American chemists have succeeded in duplicating on short notice many of the processes which were built up by generations of German dyestuff experts. A greater impetus will be given to the industry, according to American experts, when the amendment to the patent laws places patented German processes at the disposal of American manufacturers. There are 46 firms in this country in the new dyestuff industry now pending 60,000,000 pounds of dyes a year.

While the war has created this great industry for America and has multiplied the output of many other industries, it has also taught Europe the use of American labor-saving machinery and of American labor-saving devices, according to Albert E. Parker of the firm of Marks & Clerk, English patent lawyers. Mr. Parker says that American manufacturers in the past frequently failed to take out patents in England and in other countries because the patented article was produced in this country on such a scale that there was not the slightest fear of competition abroad.

"American manufacturers should remember that the war has resulted in introducing American methods and machinery all over the world and is educating workmen so that it will not be safe to rely, after the war, on the belief that American machinery can continue to offset the cheaper labor costs in foreign countries," said Mr. Parker.

Take Up New Things.

"Before the war, for instance, I never saw in England the electric hand trucks and motor trailers which are used to expedite the handling of goods in this country at freight and express terminals. Recently they have been introduced all over England, the shortage of men making it imperative. Adding machines and calculating machines were almost unknown in England before the war. Now they are being put into use wherever they can to save human labor. Labor-saving American farm machinery has, of course, been introduced into farming in all parts of England, and in almost an equal degree the use of American labor-saving devices has been introduced into other industries. This is more or less true, likewise, of France, Italy, and other countries. American tool manufacturers have been virtually re-equipping the industries of these countries. Before the war Germany was a leader in Europe in labor-saving machinery and standardized methods, but the other countries have been modernized by the war in this respect. Industrial methods have been changed all over the world. The reports of the United States government abound in instances of it. For example, it is stated that motor lorries have been introduced in considerable numbers into the Federated Malay states. Even China has entered upon an era of manufacturing and is producing many manufactured articles which were previously imported. It is plainly indicated that after the war all countries will put forth their best efforts to do their own manufacturing, and the whole world is being educated, largely by the United States, to use better industrial methods."

SAILORS LEARN GOLF

Americans Put English Club on Paying Basis.

Caddies Are Attracted From Distant Parts by Tales of Generosity of Visitors.

Base American Flotilla in British Waters.—The American officers are becoming top-notch golfers. Only a handful of them played the game "back in the states," but now every destroyer numbers three or four devotees of the sport. The season is now in full swing, and almost any fair day groups may be seen monopolizing the links. The Americans not only have revived the game in these parts, but so many of them have taken up golf that they have put the local club on a paying basis and generally made themselves popular with the residents.

When the Americans arrived the links, which are on the top of the cliffs overlooking the sea, were somewhat neglected, but they have now been put into first-class condition, the grass has been cut and the greens have been rolled as never before. Caddies have been attracted from distant parts, encouraged by the generosity of the Americans, whose tips are much sought after.

The clubhouse is a most picturesque old castle built in 1638.

Tea is served in the great room of the castle. Whitewash alone covers the rough stone walls and the ceiling. Ofttimes an old native member of the club will drop in to regale the Americans with tales of the clubhouse or anecdotes of the game. A native who gave up making golf sticks and bags has returned to his profession since the "Yankee invasion," and he gives up his spare moments to teaching the American beginners the fine points of the game.

The course is a nine-hole affair with plenty of hazards, but the Americans can play on an 18-hole course by visiting another links some five miles from their base.

WINS WEALTHY BROKER



Miss Belle Ashlyn, once the wife of Billy Gould, who is to wed Alanson Follansbee, head of one of Chicago's leading brokerage firms. He is now at the officers' school at Fort Sheridan.

BEAR GOT ALL CAMP'S HAMS

Trap Is Set and Mr. Bruin Furnishes Something to Take Place of Ham.

Bangor.—With hams at present prices even a rich corporation like the Great Northern Paper company cannot afford to feed bears on that sort of fodder, and so it was a distinct relief to the boss of the company's camp on Elm stream, nine miles from Seabrook Falls, when the camp timekeeper, Raymond Dyer of Bangor, acted.

In the camp on Elm stream was a barrel of smoked hams. September 23 the barrel was full. The morning of October 1 the barrel was hamless, the cook found. Tracks of a young bear were around the building.

Dyer set a trap. Tuesday morning at three o'clock the crew were aroused by a tremendous grunting and thrashing. The ham thief was in the trap, fat, furry and furious, securely pinched by his right fore paw. A logger smashed the bear's skull with an ax. The men ate some of the bear meat and Dyer got the skin, which he sold for a good price in Bangor, and also collected the state bounty, \$5, from City Clerk Victor Brett.

Had Tooth When Born.

Oneida, N. Y.—A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. North of No. 118 Madison street. The baby had one tooth at the hour of its birth, this being the first instance. It is believed, where a child has been born in this city with a portion of its teeth equipped. Dr. N. O. Brooks removed the tooth.

HAPPIEST PERIOD OF LIFE

Generation That Really Knows What Gladness Is Has Not Been Born, Asserts Church Paper.

Some sage has arisen to remark that human life up to about fifty years ago was not worth living—that only the inventions and institutions of the last half century have made life bearable.

Unfortunately, there is no way accurately to gauge the degree of happiness of any period or even to define exactly what happiness is, says the Christian Herald.

All we can know for certain is that the happiness of our own times is the best that is attainable to us, and lucky is he who gets his share of it.

Happiness, like health, is known to us chiefly through its opposite. Health is known through disease and pain, and happiness through disappointment and misery.

The masses of mankind, until this century almost dumb, now make heard their sufferings and dissatisfaction. The woes of centuries are finding utterance in the free speech of our day. The will may cause the unthinking to suppose that the sun of human happiness is suddenly obscured. But, to the contrary, the remedies following the better understanding of wrong conditions steadily improve the conditions under which happiness may become more general. The more we hear of wrongs, the fewer wrongs we have.

Philosophers may wrangle about it until doomsday, and no doubt they will; but the age which knows the least earthly misery and woe is the one that has been longest dead, and the generation that really knows what happiness is and can realize its full possession is a long time yet unborn.

NEITHER PENCIL NOR PEN

Writing Implement, Made of Mixture of Wax and Ground Pumice Stone, Recent Invention.

A writing implement composed of a mixture of wax and finely ground pumice stone containing particles of ink has been invented by William C. Geer of Akron, O., to take the place of ordinary and fountain pens, pencils, crayons and all other writing implements, say the Popular Science Monthly. As the body of the new writing device is composed of a mixture of wax and pumice stone, which is easily worn away when rubbed against a paper surface, the inventor claims that the cells of ink intermixed with the wax and pumice stone will also be liberated, giving a uniform supply of ink.

The device is made by mixing the wax, pumice stone and ink together. When it is heated to the proper temperature it is suddenly immersed in cold water. This chills and solidifies the wax mixture, producing a body having a cellular structure, each cell being filled with ink.

Cactus Candy.

Louisiana sugar cane planters have evolved a plan for manufacturing candy from the spineless cactus. In the process the peel of the plant is removed, dipped into hot molasses and coated with granulated or powdered sugar. The result is a confection of rich and delicious flavor.

So successful have been the experiments with the new sweet that cane planters are now growing cactus, which formerly was utilized, when used at all, for cattle fodder. Planters can in this way furnish plenty of raw material for the new product.

Another important result in the making of what some enterprising advertiser may call "kaktus-kandy," says an exchange, is that sugar mills which have heretofore been idle for nine months in the year can now use part of their equipment in the candy manufacturing industry.

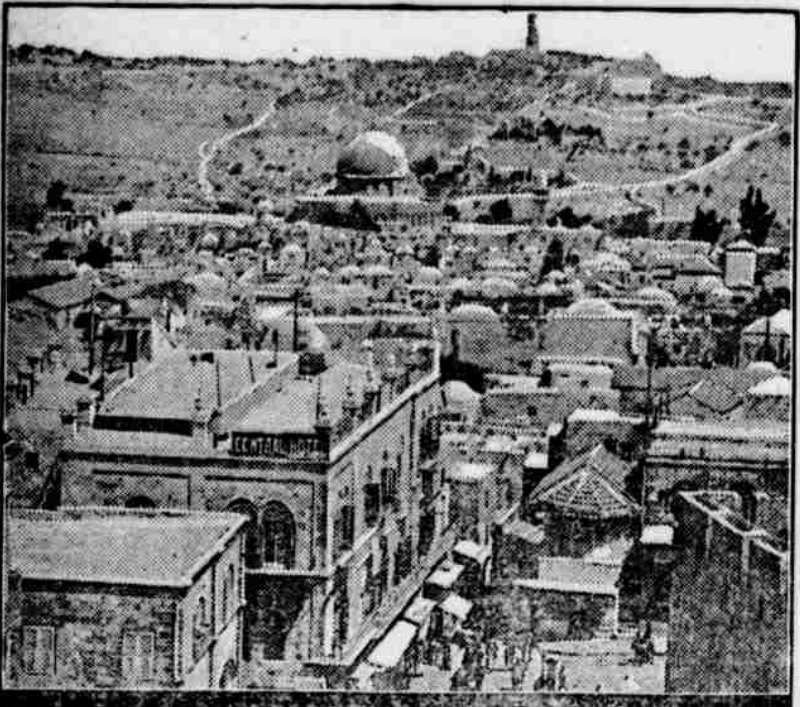
Light and Thought.

Not all thought is traveling. The supposition that when one thinks of the moon one's thought travels to the moon is a mistake, for the thought is formed in the mind and remains there. The time taken to "think of anything," declares a writer, "occupies some small fraction of a second. Light travels at the rate of about 186,000 miles a second, and if it is thought which travels in what is called telepathy it would have to travel at the same speed because ether, the medium which transmits light, would also transmit the brain vibrations that accompany thought. The telepathic theory of 'thought which travels' has been objected to on the ground that after traveling considerable distances, such as are sometimes claimed for telepathic communication, the brain vibrations would be so diffused and weakened as to make no impression.

The Kremlin's Famous Cathedral.

For centuries the czar received the crown "from God and the fatherland" in Uspenskiy cathedral, in Cathedral square, on the summit of the Kremlin, and in the Cathedral of Archangel Michael are the tombs of many of the emperors down to Peter the Great. In the upper story of the treasury repose the crowns of the early czars, several thrones, war trophies and miscellaneous curiosities. In the arsenal is a priceless collection of arms taken in conflict.

Within the Kremlin are grouped some of the most beautiful buildings of Russia. Within its walls may be read the architectural history of Russia, while the most interesting sight is the tower of Ivan, raised to a height of 323 feet and crowned by a gilt dome.



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Heart of Modern Jerusalem.

It the capital of the Jewish race, Jerusalem has been the prey of half the races of the world. It has passed successively into the hands of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Arabs, Turks, the Crusaders, finally to fall before the descendants of that Richard the Lion Hearted who strove in vain for its possession more than seven hundred years ago.

The historic city has been destroyed and rebuilt times without number, only to finally fall for the second time into the hands of Christian British.

Great Moral Victory.

The gigantic British encircling strategy took in, on the south, the little town of Bethlehem, where Christ was born, 2,017 years ago. There seems to be no doubt that the capture of Jerusalem is one of the most stupendous moral victories of the war.

It is a unique fact that British leaders and British armies now, as in the centuries past, are still the tenacious, successful foes of Mohammed's people. In the twelfth century Richard Coeur de Lion, in penitence for fancied sins, decided to absolve himself of mundane taints by engaging in an altruistic campaign for the deliverance of Jerusalem to Christian control. In a series of campaigns he fought the mighty Saladin through many sanguinary battles to a truce. He found it impossible to maintain a maximum fighting strength through the extreme line of communications. Disease and misfortune reduced his armies to nomadic bands, which were, some of them, taken as slaves by the Mussulmans. Others roamed the continent for years or engaged in mercenary wars wherever they found chieftains willing to employ them.

Richard himself became a fugitive, was arrested by enemies while struggling his way through Austria, and only released when friends in Britain raised enormous ransoms.

Interesting Campaign.

It is an interesting campaign that has just been successful in restoring Jerusalem. A glance at the geographical nature of the land over which the British advanced from Gaza to Jaffa to Jerusalem is intensely interesting. Palestine, an almost regular rectangle, may be divided into four equal parts lengthwise for this purpose. The strip along the Mediterranean sea is flat country, a continuous plain. The next strip to the east is mountainous. It resembles in general character the Catskill country of New York state, except that the hills and mountains are not so heavily wooded.

The third strip from the coast is a great depression through which the River Jordan flows.

The fourth is the plateau land which rises beyond the Jordan.

By taking the coastal route the English were able to advance with little trouble from natural obstacles. Some distance above Askelon the invading army apparently forked, one